



GeoEpidemiology Group

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INTRODUCTION

The increase of physical activity during adolescence is a fundamental strategy in the promotion of health throughout life.

The offer of urban green spaces (UGS) and open sport spaces (OSS) can be a way for increase levels of physical activity, however, it is not entirely clear their effects on adolescents' physical activity.

OBJECTIVE

We aimed to examine the association between distances from residences to UGS/OSS and the intensity of physical activity and the practice of sports in 17-year-old adolescents of Porto municipality.

MATERIALS & METHODS

This study has been developed as part of the EPITeen cohort, assembled by the Department of Clinical Epidemiology, Predictive Medicine and Public Health of the Medical School of Porto University.

We analyzed 1489 (51.4% girls) adolescents living in the municipality of Porto. Practice of sports and intensity of physical activity were assessed using a self-reported questionnaire. The self-perception of intensity of usual leisure time activities was measured by four subjective categories (mainly sitting, mainly standing, active or very active). For the analyses, participants active or very active were compared with those mainly sitting or mainly standing (reference class).

Participants were georeferenced by home addresses. Geographical Information System (GIS) was used to measure the distances from residences to the limits of UGS/OSS.

Using logistic regression, OR (95% CI) were calculated to estimate the association between distance to UGS/OSS with intensity of physical activity (adjusted to BMI, and Parents' education) and sport activity (adjusted to parents' education in boys and girls and obesity only in boys).

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IEA World Congress of Epidemiology



Association of distances to Urban Green Spaces and Open Sports Spaces, with Physical Activity in teenagers of Porto, Portugal

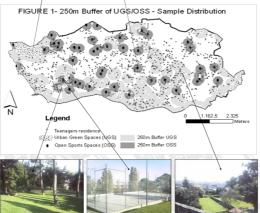
RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Practice of sports was reported by 38% of the girls and by 72% of the boys (p<0.001). Regarding self-perception of intensity of usual leisure time activities, among girls 62% reported been mainly sitting or standing and 38% active or very active. Among boys, those values were 63% and 37%, respectively.



Distribution of participants according the distance to UGS and OSS								
Classes		Girls, n (%)	Boys, n (%)					
U	≤ 250m	332 (43.4)	298 (41.2)					
G	>250m - ≤ 500m	265 (34.6)	241 (33.3)					
s	>500m	168 (22.0)	185 (25.6)					
0	≤ 250m	199 (26.0)	159 (22.0)					
s	>250m - ≤ 500m	277 (36.2)	249 (34.4)					
S	>500m	289 (37.8)	316 (43.6)					





	1
FIGURE 2- 500m Buffer of UGS/OSS	- Sample Distribution
N	0 1.162,5 2.325
Legend	Meters
* Teenagers residence (UGS) Urban Green Spaces (UGS) 500n	n Butter UGS
	n Buffer OSS

Association between distance to UGS and OSS and sport activity

	SPORT ACTIVITY, n (%)					
	FEMALE - 458 (62.1% No)		MALE - 196 (28.0% No)			
	Crude OR (CI 95%)	Adjusted OR (CI 95%) *	Crude OR (CI 95%)	Adjusted OR (CI 95%) *		
Distance to UGS ≤ 250m	Reference		Reference			
>250m - ≤500m	0.86 (0.61; 1.20)	0.84 (0.59; 1.21)	0.98 (0.67; 1.45)	0.90 (0.60; 1.35)		
>500m	0.69 (0.47; 1.03)	0.70 (0.47; 1.07)	0.92 (0.61; 1.40)	0.85 (0.55; 1.31)		
Distance to OSS ≤ 250m >250m - ≤500m	Reference 1.13 (0.77; 1.68)	0.95 (0.62; 1.45)	Reference 1.34 (0.86; 2.10)	1.25 (0.78; 2.01)		
>500m	1.78 (1.21; 2.61)	1.34 (0.88; 2.05)	1.33 (0.87; 2.03)	1.12 (0.71; 1.76)		
Parents' Education Until 6th Year Until 9th Year	Reference 2.53 (1.54; 4.16)	2.62 (1.59; 4.31)	Reference 1.16 (0.70; 1.90)	1.20 (0.73; 2.00)		
Secondary School	3.33 (2.10; 5.26)	3.21 (2.02; 5.12)	2.00 (1.24; 3.22)	2.08 (1.27; 3.39)		
College Obesity <p85< td=""><td>6.64 (4.24; 10.4)</td><td>6.42 (4.08; 10.1)</td><td>1.81 (1.16; 2.82)</td><td>1.86 (1.17; 2.95)</td></p85<>	6.64 (4.24; 10.4)	6.42 (4.08; 10.1)	1.81 (1.16; 2.82)	1.86 (1.17; 2.95)		
≥ P85	0.83 (0.55; 1.25)		0.70 (0.47; 1.04)	0.66 (0.44; 0.99)		

Association to UGS/OSS with Sport Activity was adjusted to parents' education and obesity

Association between distance to UGS and OSS and intensity of physical activity

	INTENSITY OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, n (%)					
	FEMALE – 432 (61.5% Low)		MALE – 254 (37.1% Low)			
	Crude OR (CI 95%)	Adjusted OR (CI 95%) *	Crude OR (CI 95%)	Adjusted OR (CI 95%)		
Distance to UGS ≤ 250m	Reference		Reference			
>250m - ≤500m	0.95 (0.67; 1.34)	0.99 (0.70; 1.42)	0.87 (0.61; 1.26)	0.85 (0.58; 1.24)		
>500m	0.75 (0.50; 1.12)	0.81 (0.54; 1.24)	0.70 (0.47; 1.03)	0.69 (0.46; 1.03)		
Distance to OSS ≤ 250m	Reference		Reference			
>250m - ≤500m	0.75 (0.50; 1.11)	0.75 (0.50; 1.13)	1.29 (0.84; 1.96)	1.30 (0.84;2.01)		
>500m	1.20 (0.82; 1.75)	1.11 (0.76; 1.71)	1.37 (0.91; 2.05)	1.38 (0.90; 2.11)		
Parents' Education Until 6th Year	Reference		Reference			
Until 9th Year	1.10 (0.7; 1.74)	1.11 (0.70; 1.78)	1.03 (0.63; 1.68)	0.98 (0.60; 1.61)		
Secondary School	1.35 (0.88;2.07)	1.18 (0.76; 1.84)	1.19 (0.76; 1.86)	1.14 (0.72; 1.80)		
College	1.41 (0.94; 2.12)	1.28 (0.84; 1.95)	1.07 (0.71; 1.63)	1.01 (0.65; 1.55)		
Obesity <p85< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></p85<>						
≥ P85	0.58 (0.37; 0.89)	0.58 (0.37; 0.92)	0.63 (0.43; 0.92)	0.62 (0.42; 0.91)		

•Those <u>live farther away of urban green spaces (UGS)</u> practice <u>less sports activities</u> and had <u>lower intensity of physical activity</u>, although these results were not statistically significant. Regarding distances to open sports spaces (OSS) the inverse was observed; <u>the more distant</u>, the more sports active they were and more intense the physical activity was.

CONCLUSIONS

 The proximity to Urban Green Spaces can improve the practice of physical activity in teenagers in Porto municipality, but the offer of public Open Sports Spaces didn't act as promoters of a better sport activity.